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Applicant: Carlson et al.

Assignee: Maxtor Corporation

Title: DISK DRIVE WITH IMPROVED TECHNIQUES FOR
DETECTING HEAD FLYING HEIGHT (AS AMENDED)

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Examiner: Sniezek, A. Group Art Unit: 2651

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
Washington, D.C. 20231

**APPEAL BRIEF
(37 C.F.R. § 1.192)**

Dear Sir:

This Appeal Brief is filed in response to the Notification of Non-Compliance with 37 CFR 1.192(c) dated December 3, 2001.

The Notification lists the following defects: (1) The brief does not contain a concise explanation of the claimed invention, referring to specification by page and line number and to the drawing, if any, and (2) the brief includes the statement that one or more claims do not stand or fall together, yet does not present arguments in support thereof in the argument section.

This Appeal Brief has been amended so that Section V entitled Summary of Invention contains a concise explanation of the claimed invention that refers to the specification by page and line number and to the drawing where applicable.

The Appeal Brief as originally filed states that the claims stand and fall together for each of the three issues on appeal. See Section VII entitled Grouping of Claims at page 5. Yet the Notification states that the Appeal Brief includes the statement that one or more claims do not stand or fall together. This is not understood.

Applicant has carefully reviewed the original Appeal Brief and finds nothing to the effect that the claims do not stand or fall together. In fact, the only place where the Appeal Brief discusses the issue is in Section VII, which as noted above, states that the claims stand and fall together for each issue on appeal. Therefore, Applicant is at a complete loss as to why the Appeal Brief is deficient in this regard, or what Applicant can possibly do to cure the deficiency.

The Notification also states that Applicant must file a complete new brief in compliance with the rules to avoid dismissal of the appeal. This places Applicant in an unenviable position. The Notification asserts a deficiency, presumably for good reason, and threatens to dismiss the appeal if the new brief does not cure the deficiency. However, Applicant is unable to find anything in the original Appeal Brief that resembles the deficiency. In fact, the original Appeal Brief explicitly and unequivocally states that the claims stand and fall together, which contradicts the deficiency.

If the Examiner persists in maintaining this deficiency, Applicant would appreciate any guidance or clarification the Examiner can offer.

This Appeal Brief is submitted in triplicate.

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is Maxtor Corporation.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

A. Total Number of Claims in Application

Claims in the application are: 1-126

B. Status of All Claims

1. Claims canceled: 1-46, 51, 52, 59, 60, 67-86, 89, 90, 99, 100, 107, 114, 116, 117 and 124
2. Claims withdrawn: NONE
3. Claims pending: 47-50, 53-58, 61-66, 87, 88, 91-98, 101-106, 108-113, 115, 118-123, 125 and 126
4. Claims allowed: NONE
5. Claims rejected: 47-50, 53-58, 61-66, 87, 88, 91-98, 101-106, 108-113, 115, 118-123, 125 and 126

C. Claims on Appeal

Claims on appeal are: 47-50, 53-58, 61-66, 87, 88, 91-98, 101-106,
108-113, 115, 118-123, 125 and 126

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments have been filed after the outstanding Office Action dated July 16, 2001.

V. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The present invention is generally directed to a disk drive (disk drive 10, page 13, lines 16-17, Fig. 1) that includes a detection circuit (apparatus 50, page 20, lines 8-11, Fig. 5) that determines whether a head (head 18, page 13, lines 20-24, Fig. 1) is within an acceptable flying height range over a disk (disk 14, page 13, lines 20-24, Fig. 1) in response to first and second data patterns (AGC field 40 and C/D bursts 46, 48, page 18, lines 17-26, Fig. 4) stored on the disk (disk 14, page 13, lines 20-24, Fig. 1). The first data pattern (AGC field 40, page 18, lines 17-19, Fig. 4) has a first frequency, and the second data pattern (C/D bursts 46, 48, page 18, lines 22-26, Fig. 4) has a second frequency that is higher than the first frequency. The first and second data patterns (AGC field 40 and C/D bursts 46, 48, page 18, lines 17-26, Fig. 4) are located in separate non-overlapping circumferential portions of a track on the disk (Fig. 3).

The detection circuit (apparatus 50, page 20, lines 8-11, Fig. 5) determines whether the head (head 18, page 13, lines 20-24, Fig. 1) is within an acceptable flying height range while the head (head 18, page 13, lines 20-24, Fig. 1) is at a substantially constant flying height independently of flying height data obtained from the disk drive (disk drive 10, page 13, lines 16-17, Fig. 1) (1) at other than the substantially constant flying height (page 4, line 13 to page 5, line 2; page 16, line 21 to page 17, line 11; page 20,

line 18 to page 21, line 22), and/or (2) at a predetermined flying height (page 4, line 13 to page 5, line 2; page 16, line 21 to page 17, line 11; page 20, line 18 to page 21, line 22).

VI. ISSUES

The issues on appeal are (1) whether claims 47-50, 53-58, 61-66, 87, 88, 91-98, 101-106, 108-113, 115, 118-123, 125 and 126 should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the art that the inventors at the time the application was filed had possession of the claimed invention; (2) whether claims 87, 88, 93, 97, 98, 103, 110, 111, 120 and 121 should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by *Brown et al.*; and (3) whether claims 92, 102, 108, 109, 112, 115, 118, 119, 122, 125 and 126 should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Brown et al.* in view of *Gyi et al.*

VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

For the first issue, claims 47-50, 53-58, 61-66, 87, 88, 91-98, 101-106, 108-113, 115, 118-123, 125 and 126 stand and fall together.

For the second issue, claims 87, 88, 93, 97, 98, 103, 110, 111, 120 and 121 stand and fall together.

For the third issue, claims 92, 102, 108, 109, 112, 115, 118, 119, 122, 125 and 126 stand and fall together.

VIII. ARGUMENTS

A. Section 112, First Paragraph Rejections

Claims 47-50, 53-58, 61-66, 87, 88, 91-98, 101-106, 108-113, 115, 118-123, 125 and 126 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the art that the inventors at the time the application was filed had possession of the claimed invention.

The Examiner asserts that “Each of the independent claims set forth a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range independently of flying height data obtained from the disk drive at ‘other than the substantially constant flying height’, claim 87 or at ‘a predetermined flying height’, claim 97.”

The Examiner also asserts that “when determining if a flying height is within an acceptable range that the determination is dependent upon known values (threshold or calibration) obtained from at least a maximum flying height. Therefor the language as pointed out in independent claims 87 and 97 is not supported by the written disclosure.” The Examiner also refers to specification at pages 21 and 28.

The claims are directed to a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying height in response to first and second data patterns, wherein the first data pattern has a first frequency, and the second data pattern has a second frequency that is higher than the first frequency.

The specification illustrates an implementation of this approach in an embodiment as follows:

In general, the invention determines a read signal resolution value, or a read signal resolution related value, and then compares the value to a predetermined value to determine whether the flying height is in the proper range. (Page 4, lines 8-12) (Emphasis added).

In one aspect of the present invention, a disk drive is provided that comprises a disk having a first data pattern with a first frequency and a second data pattern with a second, higher frequency on a first track. The disk drive also includes means for reading the first and second data patterns, using a head at a first vertical distance from the disk, to create first and second analog signal portions, respectively. In addition, the disk drive includes a determination unit for determining whether the first vertical distance of the head is within an acceptable range for performing a transfer of user data between the first track and an exterior environment using the first analog signal portion and the second analog signal portion, wherein the determination unit does not require the movement of the head to a substantially different vertical distance to make the determination. (Page 4, line 13 to page 5, line 2) (Emphasis added).

To detect flying height variations in real time, the present invention relies upon variations in read signal resolution with flying height. Read signal resolution is a performance measurement that is related to the disk drive's ability to read information at different frequencies. In this regard, read signal resolution is generally calculated using the ratio of the magnitudes of two analog read signal portions having different frequencies. For example, to measure read signal resolution, a burst having a first frequency can be read from the disk surface to create a first analog signal portion and then a burst having a second, higher frequency can be read from the disk surface to create a second analog signal portion. The read signal resolution can then be calculated based upon the ratio of the magnitude of the second signal portion to the magnitude of the first signal portion. To maintain an accurate resolution measurement, both bursts have to be read at substantially the same head flying height. (Page 16, line 21 to page 17, line 11) (Emphasis added).

The apparatus 50 includes: AGC circuitry 51, a magnitude detector 52, a register 54, a resolution measurement unit (RMU) 56, a comparator 58, and a random access memory (RAM) 60. As illustrated in Fig. 5, the apparatus 50 receives the analog read signal from the head 18 at an input 62. The AGC circuitry 51 receives the analog read signal from input 62 and normalizes the magnitude of other portions of the read signal to the magnitude of the AGC portion of the signal. The AGC circuitry 51 then delivers the processed read signal to the magnitude detector 52 and to other circuitry in the channel. Under the control of the controller 26, the magnitude detector 52 first measures the magnitude of the AGC portion of the analog signal. The magnitude of the AGC portion is then delivered to the register 54, under the control of the controller 26, where it is stored for later use. The magnitude detector 52 then measures the magnitude of the C/D portion of the analog read signal. The magnitude of the C/D portion and the stored magnitude of the AGC portion are next delivered to the RMU 56 for calculation of the read signal resolution. The resulting read signal resolution value is then compared, in comparator 58, to a threshold resolution value, stored in RAM 60, corresponding to the portion of the disk 14 being accessed. The threshold values stored in the RAM 60 represent the read signal resolutions at the maximum head flying heights that will result in an acceptable performance of the disk drive system 10. Each value stored in the RAM 60 corresponds to a different area on the disk surface (such as, for example, a different zone, track, or sector.) The output of the comparator 58, therefore, is indicative of whether the present flying height of the head 18 is adequate for the performance of a read and/or write operation. (Page 20, line 18 to page 21, line 22) (Emphasis added).

Thus, the specification makes abundantly clear that in this embodiment the flying height determination occurs while the head is at a substantially constant flying height by comparing a read signal resolution value, responsive to a ratio of read signals from the first and second data patterns, to a predetermined threshold resolution value stored in RAM.

The specification does not somehow require that the predetermined threshold resolution value be flying height data obtained from the disk drive at another flying height, or be flying height data obtained from the disk drive at a predetermined flying height.

For instance, the predetermined threshold resolution value can be calculated independently of the disk drive, long before the disk drive is manufactured, and then stored in the RAM while the disk drive is manufactured.

Likewise, the specification does not somehow require that the calibration values discussed at page 28 be flying height data obtained from the disk drive at another flying height or a predetermined flying height.

Claim 87 recites “a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range in response to the first and second data patterns while the head is at a substantially constant flying height and independently of flying height data obtained from the disk drive at other than the substantially constant flying height.”

Claim 97 recites “a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range in response to the first and second data patterns while the head is at a substantially constant flying height and independently of flying height data obtained from the disk drive at a predetermined flying height.”

Based on the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that the specification conveys that the inventors contemplated all of the features in claim 87 and 97, including a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range while the head is at a substantially constant flying height and independently of flying height data obtained from the disk drive (1) at other than the substantially constant flying height and (2) at a predetermined flying height.

B. Section 102 Rejections

Claims 87, 88, 93, 97, 98, 103, 110, 111, 120 and 121 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by *Brown et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,777,544).

Brown et al. discloses an apparatus for calculating flying height. The flying height calculation involves taking a first measurement where the first flying height is sought, a second measurement at a predetermined reference height (such as zero clearance), and performing a calculation based on these measurements. For instance, a first measurement (or reference measurement) is taken at a zero clearance, defined as where the slider contacts the disk, a second measurement at a different flying height is then taken, and the change in flying height occurring between the first and second measurements is then calculated.

In a first embodiment, a single signal of constant periodicity is written over a predetermined area of the recording medium, a first signal is sensed at a first flying height from the predetermined area, the flying height is reduced to a second flying height of substantially zero, a second signal is sensed at the second flying height, and the first flying height is calculated as a ratio, expressed in decibels, of the first and second signals times the wavelength divided by a constant (col. 2, lines 31-42).

In a second embodiment, a plurality of signals of constant periodicity are written over the predetermined area of the recording medium, first and second signals with first and second wavelengths are simultaneously sensed at the first flying height, the flying height is reduced to a second flying height of substantially zero, third and fourth signals with the first and second wavelengths are simultaneously sensed at the second flying height, and the first flying height is calculated as a constant times the product of two terms. The first term is the product of the two wavelengths divided by the difference between the two wavelengths, and the second term is the ratio of the first and second signals, expressed in decibels, subtracted from the ratio of the third and fourth signals, expressed in decibels (col. 2, lines 43-58).

In a third embodiment, at least one signal of constant periodicity is written over the predetermined area so that the readback signal has a spectral content comprising a plurality of different frequencies, first and second signals with first and second wavelengths are simultaneously sensed at the first flying height, the flying height is reduced to a second flying height of substantially zero, third and fourth signals with the first and second wavelengths are sensed at the second flying height, and the first flying height is calculated as the product of two terms. The first term is a constant times a velocity divided by the difference in frequency between the first and second signals. The second term is the difference of the ratio, expressed in decibels, of the first and second signals at the first and second wavelengths and the ratio, expressed in decibels, of the third and fourth signals at the first and second wavelengths (col. 2, line 59 to col. 3, line 14).

Brown et al. discloses that the predetermined area of the disk where the signal is recorded is preferably a part of landing area tracks 42 and 44 but could as well be in one of the data track areas 46 or 48. *Brown et al.* also discloses that the dual-wavelength method requires recording two magnetic wavelengths either on adjacent tracks or preferably interleaved on one track or track segment.

Claim 87 recites "a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range in response to the first and second data patterns while the head is at a substantially constant flying height and independently of flying height data obtained from the disk drive at other than the substantially constant flying height."

Claim 97 recites "a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range in response to the first and second data patterns while the head is at a substantially constant flying height and independently of flying height data obtained from the disk drive at a predetermined flying height."

Brown et al. calculates the flying height by adjusting the clearance of the slider over the disks to a reference clearance, such as zero clearance. The reference fly height values known by the previous determination are obtained by adjusting the flying height to a known reference value (such as zero clearance) that is different than the unknown flying height, and the reference flying height values are used to calculate the unknown flying height.

Thus, *Brown et al.* requires flying height data obtained from the disk drive at a predetermined flying height (the known reference value), other than a substantially constant flying height (the unknown flying height), in order to calculate the substantially constant flying height (the unknown flying height).

Claims 87 and 97 explicitly preclude this approach.

In sustaining this rejection, the Examiner states that “Brown et al. teaches in column 7 that two distinct frequency signals can be recorded on a single track which are then read to form a readback ratio that is then compared to a zero clearance value to determine if a head is within an acceptable flying height. This discussion satisfies all the limitations as set forth in claims 87, 93, 97 and 103.” Applicant disagrees. The Examiner has not even attempted to explain how *Brown et al.* teaches the limitations discussed above.

For this reason alone, claims 87 and 97 clearly distinguish over *Brown et al.*

Claims 87 and 97 also recite that “the first and second data patterns are located in separate non-overlapping circumferential portions of the first track.”

Brown et al. fails to disclose first and second signals with first and second frequencies used for fly height detection be placed in separate non-overlapping circumferential portions of a track. Instead, the first and second signals are either placed on adjacent tracks or are interleaved with one another on a track.

Under 35 U.S.C. § 102, anticipation requires that each and every element of the claimed invention be disclosed in the prior art. *Akzo N.V. v. United States International Trade Commission*, 1 USPQ 2d 1241, 1245 (Fed. Cir. 1986), *cert. denied*, 482 U.S. 909 (1987). That is, the reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention. M.P.E.P. § 706.02. Anticipation cannot be sustained by ignoring claim elements.

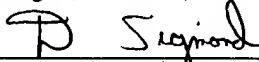
C. Section 103 Rejections

Claims 92, 102, 108, 109, 112, 115, 118, 119, 122, 125 and 126 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Brown et al.* in view of *Gyi et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,146,911). Applicant respectfully submits that these rejections are moot for the reasons given above.

D. Conclusion

For the reasons given above, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 47-50, 53-58, 61-66, 87, 88, 91-98, 101-106, 108-113, 115, 118-123, 125 and 126 are in condition for allowance and respectfully requests that the outstanding rejections be overturned.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231, on December 11, 2001.

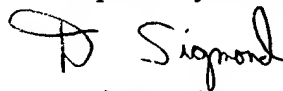


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IX. APPENDIX OF CLAIMS INVOLVED IN THE APPEAL

1 47. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the first track includes an AGC field
2 and a burst field, and one of the first and second data patterns is located in one of the
3 AGC and burst fields.

1 48. The disk drive of claim 47, wherein the first data pattern is located in the
2 AGC field.

1 49. The disk drive of claim 48, wherein the second data pattern is located in
2 the AGC field.

1 50. The disk drive of claim 47, wherein the second data pattern is located in
2 the burst field, and the burst field is used primarily during seek and settling operations.

1 53. The disk drive of claim 47, wherein the first data pattern is located in the
2 AGC field and the second data pattern is located in the burst field.

1 54. The disk drive of claim 53, wherein the burst field is one of a C burst field
2 and a D burst field.

1 55. The disk drive of claim 54, wherein the first track includes an A burst field
2 and a B burst field between the first and second data patterns.

1 56. The disk drive of claim 55, wherein the A, B, C and D burst fields are
2 located in a single servo region, the A and B burst fields are used primarily during track
3 following operations, and the C and D burst fields are used primarily during seek and
4 settling operations.

1 57. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the detection circuit determines
2 whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range in response to a peak count
3 of a detection signal based on a data pattern that includes at least one of the first and
4 second data patterns.

1 58. The disk drive of claim 57, wherein the data pattern is a constant
2 frequency pattern.

1 61. The disk drive of claim 57, wherein the detection circuit includes a
2 transition detector and a counter, and an output of the transition detector is coupled to an
3 input of the counter.

1 62. The disk drive of claim 61, wherein the transition detector detects a
2 transition in the detection signal only when the detection signal exceeds a predetermined
3 threshold value.

1 63. The disk drive of claim 62, wherein the counter counts the number of
2 transitions in the detection signal detected by the transition detector and provides the peak
3 count.

1 64. The disk drive of claim 63, wherein the detection circuit includes a
2 memory, and the memory provides a calibration value corresponding to a data storage
3 location on the track that is accessed during one of a read and write operation while the
4 data pattern is read to provide the detection signal.

1 65. The disk drive of claim 64, wherein the detection circuit determines
2 whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range in response to the peak count
3 and the calibration value.

1 66. The disk drive of claim 65, wherein the detection circuit postpones the
2 operation if the detection circuit determines that the head is not within an acceptable
3 flying height range.

1 87. A disk drive, comprising:
2 a disk having a plurality of concentric tracks for storing data, the tracks including
3 a first track having a first data pattern with a first frequency and a second data pattern
4 with a second frequency that is higher than the first frequency, wherein the first and
5 second data patterns are located in separate non-overlapping circumferential portions of
6 the first track;
7 a head for reading data from and writing data to the disk; and
8 a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying
9 height range in response to the first and second data patterns while the head is at a
10 substantially constant flying height and independently of flying height data obtained from
11 the disk drive at other than the substantially constant flying height.

1 88. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the second data pattern is a constant
2 frequency pattern.

1 91. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the second data pattern is located in an
2 AGC field.

1 92. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the second data pattern is located in a
2 servo burst field.

1 93. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the detection circuit determines
2 whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range independently of flying
3 height data obtained from the disk drive at a predetermined flying height.

1 94. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the detection circuit includes a
2 transition detector, a counter, and a memory, an output of the transition detector is
3 coupled to an input of the counter, and outputs of the counter and the memory are
4 coupled to an output of the detection circuit.

1 95. The disk drive of claim 94, wherein the transition detector detects a
2 transition in a detection signal based on the second data pattern only when the detection
3 signal exceeds a predetermined threshold value, the counter counts the number of
4 transitions in the detection signal detected by the transition detector and provides a peak
5 count, the memory provides a calibration value corresponding to a data storage location
6 on the track that is accessed during one of a read and write operation while the first and
7 second data patterns are read, and the detection circuit determines whether the head is
8 within an acceptable flying height range in response to the peak count and the calibration
9 value.

1 96. The disk drive of claim 95, wherein the detection circuit postpones the
2 operation if the detection circuit determines that the head is not within an acceptable
3 flying height range.

1 97. A disk drive, comprising:
2 a disk having a plurality of concentric tracks for storing data, the tracks including
3 a first track having a first data pattern with a first frequency and a second data pattern
4 with a second frequency that is higher than the first frequency, wherein the first and
5 second data patterns are located in separate non-overlapping circumferential portions of
6 the first track;
7 a head for reading data from and writing data to the disk; and
8 a detection circuit that determines whether the head is within an acceptable flying
9 height range in response to the first and second data patterns while the head is at a
10 substantially constant flying height and independently of flying height data obtained from
11 the disk drive at a predetermined flying height.

1 98. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein the second data pattern is a constant
2 frequency pattern.

1 101. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein the second data pattern is located in an
2 AGC field.

1 102. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein the second data pattern is located in a
2 servo burst field.

1 103. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein the detection circuit determines
2 whether the head is within an acceptable flying height range independently of flying
3 height data obtained from the disk drive at other than the substantially constant flying
4 height.

1 104. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein the detection circuit includes a
2 transition detector, a counter, and a memory, an output of the transition detector is
3 coupled to an input of the counter, and outputs of the counter and the memory are
4 coupled to an output of the detection circuit.

1 105. The disk drive of claim 104, wherein the transition detector detects a
2 transition in a detection signal based on the second data pattern only when the detection
3 signal exceeds a predetermined threshold value, the counter counts the number of
4 transitions in the detection signal detected by the transition detector and provides a peak
5 count, the memory provides a calibration value corresponding to a data storage location
6 on the track that is accessed during one of a read and write operation while the first and
7 second data patterns are read, and the detection circuit determines whether the head is
8 within an acceptable flying height range in response to the peak count and the calibration
9 value.

1 106. The disk drive of claim 105, wherein the detection circuit postpones the
2 operation if the detection circuit determines that the head is not within an acceptable
3 flying height range.

1 108. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the first and second data patterns are
2 circumferentially spaced from one another.

1 109. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the first and second data patterns each
2 intersect a centerline of the first track.

1 110. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the first data pattern is
2 circumferentially adjacent to a first user data field on the first track.

1 111. The disk drive of claim 110, wherein the second data pattern is
2 circumferentially adjacent to a second user data field on the first track.

1 112. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein the first and second data patterns are
2 circumferentially adjacent to and separated by a region of the first track that is devoid of a
3 user data field.

1 113. The disk drive of claim 112, wherein the region of the first track contains
2 two servo burst fields between the first and second data patterns.

1 115. The disk drive of claim 87, wherein only one of the first and second data
2 patterns provides servo positioning information.

1 118. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein the first and second data patterns are
2 circumferentially spaced from one another.

1 119. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein the first and second data patterns each
2 intersect a centerline of the first track.

1 120. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein the first data pattern is
2 circumferentially adjacent to a first user data field on the first track.

1 121. The disk drive of claim 120, wherein the second data pattern is
2 circumferentially adjacent to a second user data field on the first track.

1 122. The disk drive of claim 121, wherein the first and second data patterns are
2 circumferentially adjacent to and separated by a region of the first track that is devoid of a
3 user data field.

1 123. The disk drive of claim 122, wherein the region of the first track contains
2 two servo burst fields between the first and second data patterns.

1 125. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein only one of the first and second data
2 patterns provides servo positioning information.

1 126. The disk drive of claim 97, wherein both of the first and second data
2 patterns provide servo positioning information.